

BLESSED ARE THEY WHO  
Pay the Printer  
WHAT THEY HAVE LONG OWED HIM.

# THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I Come, the Herald of a Noisy World, the News of All Nations Lumbering at My Back."

Perhaps Your Subscription has  
Long Been Due  
Notice the Date Opposite Your Name.

VOL. XXIII.

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

NO. 28.

## Rheumatism

Is a blood disease and only a blood remedy can cure it. So many people make the mistake of taking remedies which at best are only palliatives and cannot possibly reach their trouble. Mr. Asa Smith, Greenville, Indiana, says: "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism, which the best physicians were unable to relieve. I took many patent medicines but they did not seem to reach my trouble. I gradually grew worse until I was unable to take my food or handle myself in any way. I was absolutely helpless. Three bottles of S.S.S. relieved me so that I was soon able to move my right arm; before long I could walk across the room, and when I had finished one dozen bottles was cured completely and am as well as ever. I now weigh 170."

## A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. cures Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, and any form of blood troubles. If you have a blood disease, take a blood medicine—S.S.S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) is exclusively for the blood and is recommended for nothing else. It forces out the poison matter permanently. We will send to anyone our valuable book, Address: Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

**S.S.S.**

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Will practice in the Courts of Ohio county and Court of Appeals. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Office in Herald Building.

## A NARROW ESCAPE.

THE HARROWING EXPERIENCE OF  
A DARING HYPNOTIST.

He Followed the Science Too Far  
and Barely Missed Being  
Buried Alive.

HAS SET THE DOCTORS THINKING.

(Boston Globe.)

Frank Dougherty, eighteen years of age, the son of a farmer living near Newport, Del., has furnished a case which will probably keep doctors and scientists guessing for some time.

Young Dougherty was found in his room on Tuesday, July 6th, apparently dead. His mother summoned a physician from Newark, who, after a brief examination, pronounced the boy dead. A wake was held over the supposed corpse on the following Thursday night, and one of the mourners was Dennis McDougall, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Mrs. Dougherty.

McDougall has been very fond of the boy, and as an evidence of his affection, sat up with the corpse all night. Early in the morning he leaned over to kiss the corpse and noticed that it moved slightly. He summoned Mrs. Dougherty, who in turn notified the other mourners.

Hoping to see the corpse move again, the mourners waited in vain for two or three hours, at the expiration of which time they prepared for the funeral services, believing that it was useless to wait longer.

While the party were singing a hymn the corpse moved again, and afterwards sat up in the coffin and opened its eyes. Shortly afterward he became thoroughly revived, and then the boy recognized his mother and spoke faintly to her.

Several Wilmington doctors, attracted by the case, started to investigate it. As far as has been learned it appears that young Dougherty hypnotized himself. He is a student at a nearby college and has always been regarded as a deep thinker. His mind is of a scientific bent and his pet study for two or three months past has been hypnotism.

In October a party of hypnotists came to the opera-house in Wilmington and gave an exhibition for one week. One of these performances was the hypnotizing of a boy for forty-eight hours. The boy was placed in a window and remained there without food or drink of any kind and without opening his eyes once.

This wonderful feat aroused young Dougherty's curiosity and he went to Wilmington to consult with the hypnotists. The latter took great interest in him, and soon he became one of their subjects. After the departure of the hypnotists young Dougherty settled down to make a study of hypnotism, and frequently tried experiments on his classmates in college.

Presently he has discussed with them the science of hypnotism, and told them that he believed that he could put himself into a hypnotic sleep by the concentration of his thoughts on one object.

After the resuscitation young Dougherty was placed under the care of a physician and no one was allowed to see him. Several of his classmates tried to get to him to learn of his strange experience, but failed. A few days ago he was removed to a seaside resort in New Jersey, and he will stay there until he fully recovers.

Dougherty's friends advance the theory that he hypnotized himself while in bed. On the floor, so close to the bed that he could readily watch it, was found a revolving instrument similar to an instrument used by a noted French hypnotist in his séances. Dougherty's friends think that he took the instrument to his room with the purpose of trying the experiment on himself.

The strange part of the case, however, is that his limbs became rigid and partially cold, while the limbs of the boy had been put to sleep by hypnotists remained flexible and normally warm.

Another strange feature is that there was no perceptible beating of the pulses or palpitation of the heart, although the head about the temples was slightly warm.

He was very fond of singing, and the physicians think that the singing at his coffin caused a relaxation of the nerves, which, in turn, caused him to wake from his long sleep.

Don't name your stomach with tea and bitter herbs, but regulate your liver and sick headache by using those famous little pills known as Dr. Williams' Little Early Risers. For sale by Z. Wayne Griffin & Bro.

Beginning Early.  
Few will believe it possible for a three-months-old child to talk. How-

**Tutt's Pills**  
Cure All  
Liver Ills.

Prevention  
better than cure. Tutt's Liver  
Pills will not only cure, but if  
taken in time will prevent

**Sick Headache,**  
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria,  
constipation, jaundice, torpid  
liver and kindred diseases.

**TUTT'S LIVER PILLS**  
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

ever, much is the case, and any one can verify the truthfulness of this statement with very little trouble. The parents of the child are Richard and Frankie Cleveland (colored), living at 17 Short street, and the child has been talking since it was one week old. Hundreds have visited the little wonder, and have left the house completely mystified at what they have seen and heard. The child is a girl (of course), and differs only from other babies in that it can talk as plainly and be understood as distinctly as a grown person. The voice, of course, is naturally weak, but has none of the baby prattle about it. In addition to the child's talking propensities, it seems to be possessed of superior intelligence and gives voice to utterances most astonishing, coming as they do from one so young. Rev. O. W. Martin, a colored preacher who has a church in the vicinity, and a majority of his flock called at his home to convince themselves of the truth of the rumors which have been circulated concerning the child. The little one seemed to enjoy the presence of the crowd for a while, but soon tiring, remarked to its mother, in a voice audible to all present: "I wish all these folks would go home, as I am tired." The callers took the hint and soon departed.

Who can fail to be amazed at this? Whop. Send 10 cents to us for a general trial size or ask your druggist. Ask for Ely's Cream Balm, the most positive catarrh cure. Full \$2.50 cents.

ELLY BROS.  
56 Warren St., N. Y. City.

I suffered from catarrh of the worst kind ever since a boy, and I never hoped for cure, but Ely's Cream Balm seems to do even that. Many acquaintances have used it with excellent result. Oscar Ostrum, 45 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Devil Fish in Him.  
(Philadelphia Leader.)

John H. Huber, of No. 522 Market street, was once very strong. He began to weaken away two months ago, and soon grew so emaciated that his friends hardly knew him.

"It felt," he said, "as if two infuriated tomcats were fighting and clawing inside me."

Mr. Huber yesterday vomited up a fish or animal that looks more like a devil fish than anything else. It has one eye and it weighs eight ounces.

Dr. Cornelius M. Shepard and other physicians think that a quantity of green cucumbers eaten by Mr. Huber yesterday morning killed the creature. Huber is rapidly gaining strength and weight.

It is strength is what you want, you should study what causes your weakness.

It is practically lack of food. But you eat three meals a day and all you can eat at a time.

Yes, but you digest it? Food undigested, is not food. It is no nourishment.

It doesn't create strength. To digest your food, take Shaker Digestive Cordial at meals. After a while you will digest your food with out it. Then you will get well and strong and healthy.

Shaker Digestive Cordial cures indigestion and all its symptoms, such as nausea, headache, eructations, pain in the stomach, giddiness, loss of appetite, etc. It makes your food nourish you, and makes you strong and fat and hearty.

Druggists sell it. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Surprised the President.  
(Washington Letter to the New York Tribune.)

They are telling a story on a well-known Kentuckian, an applicant for office, who had arranged with his Congressman to be presented to the President.

"Give me a pointer or two about etiquette," he said.

"Oh, it's simple," replied the Congressman. "You address him as 'Mr. President' and then add anything pleasant and timely that may occur to you. He won't be able to give us but a few minutes, you know."

"I've been taken to horseback riding. How would it do to mention that, and then refer to our own stock, and express the hope that he may have a good mount?"

"For God's sake, no!" exclaimed the Congressman. "What ever you do, don't talk horse; and of course, avoid those kindred topics with us—our pretty women and our fine whiskey. Be easy and natural, but not conventional."

## EXPORT BOUNTIES.

SENATOR CANNON INTRODUCES LUBIN'S SCHEME TO HELP FARMERS.

He Makes a Hot Speech and Floors All Opponents—Present Protection Is One Sided and Hobbles the Farmer—He Now Sells in a Cheap and Boys in a Dear Market—Can Be Protected Only by Export Bounties on Farm Products—If He Cannot Get These He Wants Absolute Free Trade.

Senator Cannon of Utah introduced on May 25 an amendment to the tariff bill which is likely to make trouble for the Republican leaders and which may break down the whole protective system. The amendment favors the Lubin scheme of paying export bounties on farm products. This scheme is now being pushed vigorously, not only by its author, David Lubin, but also by the granges of many states and by trades unions and ministers. It makes its fight inside the ranks of protection and has already opened more farmers' eyes to the folly of the system than all of the tariff reform work that has been done.

Senator Cannon told some plain truths when he introduced this amendment. He spoke in part as follows:

It was with great surprise, upon an examination of the measure, that I found that the great class of our population who have from the beginning not only supported the protective tariff party by their votes, but have supported the protective tariff principle by their industry from the beginning of its operation, were in a large degree excluded from any of its benefits. It is, I say, to supply a very patent omission from the measure as it now stands that the amendment is proposed and which will be voted here until a vote shall be had thereon.

The bill as it is offered today affords no protection to agricultural staples. There is remaining, I presume, no advocate of the protective tariff system who will contend that in this bill, with these import duties, there is afforded any protection or benefit of increased price arising from import duties upon any of those commodities of which we export our surplus, nor are there remaining at the present time in this so-called protective tariff system any duties which will be paid to the farmer by the tariff on manufactured goods is sufficient compensation to him for the vast cost entailed upon him in carrying the protective system.

It has become apparent to all thoughtful observers, and certainly it is known to all who have any direct connection with the agricultural industry of the United States, that the farmer cannot, and the man who reads him well knows that the farmer will not, much longer bear this burden.

There are three remedies possible. The second remedy, and one which I, as a believer in protection, would be ready to accept rather than to hold to and vote for an inequitable bill, would be to free the farmer from this tariff, because the farmer might buy as cheaply as he is compelled to sell, and that remedy this congress will not seek to enforce. There remains, then, but the third—the application of an export bounty which shall in a measure give restitution to the farmer for the higher price which he is compelled to pay in protected markets.

No proposition based upon the declaration of equal protection to all the industries of the United States is complete, nor can there be successfully made a contention that it is just, unless it gives the farmer the same benefit as the staples from the United States an equivalent benefit to that given to the manufacturer by the imposition of an import duty.

A duty of 25 cents a bush upon wheat is a delusion and a snare. The farmer of the United States gets no benefit from it. The imposition of duty upon cotton, if that were attempted, would be of no value to the cotton producer. The imposition of a duty on rice is of no value to the farmer of the rice of the United States.

Every other protected industry has a direct benefit from this tariff, because where it does not produce in the United States sufficient for our own consumption and a quantity considerable in export for export the import duty serves as a means whereby the local producer can enhance the price to the local consumer.

The immediate benefit to the farmer derived from the treasury of the United States would not be all. For this comparatively small expenditure to him he would receive for these staples more than \$25,000,000 in higher prices than he now receives. It is true that this would increase the price of breadstuffs to the consumers in the cities, but under the declaration made here today that with higher prices the people will be more able to buy we will have a larger consumption of wheat and corn and other agricultural staples in the cities of the country than we have now at the low prices.

Mr. Butler—Mr. President, the senator from Utah said he was in favor of about \$13,000,000 export duty on wheat at 10 cents a bushel. If we pay an export bounty of 10 cents a bushel, that will raise the price of every bushel of wheat, whether exported or consumed at home, that much, will it not?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly it will.

Mr. Butler—Then, for an investment of \$13,000,000, which the government would pay out in the shape of an export bounty, the wheat farmers of the country would get their protection of \$60,000,000 or \$70,000,000, would they not?

Mr. Cannon—They would, if there be any truth in the protective principle.

Mr. Butler—That would be a very good investment.

Mr. Cannon—It would be a very good investment if it were to be made in behalf of any manufacturing industry or any trust in the United States, but anything in behalf of the farmer is looked upon with scorn and is considered a doubtful investment by the legislature of the United States.

In addition, Mr. President, it is a very poor argument, when you have been robbing some man for years and he asks you for justice, to say that you propose to continue to rob him of more and say that you do not know where you are going to get the money with which to restore that man who you have

unrighteously taken. It is the very first duty of the congress of the United States to provide a bill which shall not only be honest in its present application, but which shall pay back some portion of that which has been taken from the pockets of the toilers of this land.

I have talked with the farmers in 20 states of the Union since last fall, and I firmly believe that this tariff will no longer endure than until the farmers of the United States can have a chance to revise it, the policy, if you do not give to them some portion of its benefits.

The farmer is bending beneath a burden which he cannot carry longer. He has been the backbone of the integrity of the United States, but there comes in the place of the free and independent farmer of this country a race of tenants to reap servilely where he served nobly, men who receive their opinions from others instead of giving their own independent voice at the polls and in all their declarations to their fellow men.

The senate of the United States can afford to be absolutely just. I believe the amendment should be adopted.

Mr. Chandler—May I ask the senator from Utah a question?

Mr. Cannon—Certainly.

Mr. Chandler—I heard the senator speak of robbery a little while ago with reference to the tariff. Does the senator mean that the farmer has been robbed all these years by the tariff? Is that the senator's argument?

Mr. Cannon—Yes, sir, decidedly.

Mr. Chandler—When did the senator first think that the American tariff system was a robbery of the farmer?

Mr. Cannon—Just so soon as the senator gave sufficient attention to the subject to understand the truth of it. I advocated Republican tariffs as earnestly and as faithfully in my humble way as the senator from New Hampshire, and I believed exactly what I taught.

But I am not disposed any longer to advocate a system by which one portion of the population is taxed for the benefit of another portion of the population. I think that it is unfair to burden only one class, and that the class which has already the most power of self protection. If the senator from New Hampshire will go across the plains of Kansas, as I have gone, and across the plains of Nebraska, I believe in him sufficiently to think he will come back and say that this bill is robbery of the American farmer.

I have stated that I am in favor of a protective tariff system. I stated that in the usefulness of my soul, being a Republican, I went out and advocated the Republican idea of a protective tariff. I never was brought quite so close to responsibility concerning it before as I am today. Heretofore I have discussed it on the stump, advocating it in general terms, but as soon as I am confronted with responsibility which obliges me to look more closely into its application to all the people I am simply discharging my duty when I seek to amend this measure so that it shall be honest to all.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Sugar Tariff Price Puzzle.

A reward of \$25 is offered by the New York World for any linguist who will translate the sugar schedule in the new tariff bill into English that can be understood. It is said that the sugar men understand it perfectly, and if they do will be glad to do it. The sugar tariff is running the United States senate at present, and it is holding up all legislation until it gets what it wants. If the people of this country had a chance to vote on the election of United States senators, some of the old fossils in the senate would never be heard of again.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

The Trust's Warm Friend.  
Senator Aldrich has always been a true good friend of the Sugar trust, and it is apparent that this friendship has not grown cold.—Boston Herald.

"A License to Steal."  
That must have been embarrassing information to the United States senate which Statistician Carroll D. Wright furnished that body last week concerning the labor cost of lumber in this country and Canada. His figures showed that, while the average wages in Canadian sawmills is \$1.41 and \$1.71 per day here, the average labor cost of 1,000 feet of lumber is \$1.28 in Canada and only 91 cents here. The decreased cost of production in this country is attributed to the superior machinery used. Of course the figures prove the free trade contention that the rate of wages paid does not indicate the cost of production—that low wages are very often more expensive to employers, and vice versa. But these hard facts furnished by an officer of the government will not dislodge the lumber barons from their purpose to get a tariff on Canadian lumber so that they can be more effectively rob American consumers. Protectionists care nothing for facts. What they want is a license to steal.—National Single Taxer.

**CASTORIA.**  
For Infants and Children.

The Sugar Tariff Price Puzzle.

A correspondent writes to the London Field that while he was hunting rabbits on ferns in January he found rabbits on three occasions in willow trees which overhung the water of a mill stream. The miller said that it was not an unusual circumstance. Some months ago the Field told of other rabbits which had been shot, like raccoons or opossums, out of trees in England. In recent years cases of rabbits in trees have been reported with increasing frequency. From Australia has come the most remarkable story of rabbits as climbers. The only way in which rabbits could be kept out of certain tracts of land in Australia was by the building of wire fences about them, the fences having meshes so small that the beasts could not crawl through and being so high that they could not jump over. The rabbits have clambered at the wires until their nails gradually have become hooked. Some of the rabbits learned to scale the fences, and then great additional expense was necessary for the top of the fence had to be bent over like a J upside down, with the hook out, so that the rodents could not get over the top. Australian rabbits are to be learning to climb trees for the leaves.

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## SITUATION IS GRAVE.

No Hope of Prosperity Under the Gold Standard.

EVEN MONEY LENDERS ADMIT IT.

Not So Many Words, but by Acts—They Still Hoard Their Money and Have Begun Another Campaign for the Gold Standard—Two Important Facts.

It is a singular fact, on which we have seen no comment made, says the Atlanta Constitution, that the election of Mr. McKinley has not even restored confidence among the multimillionaires and money owners of New York city. We say the fact is singular because in this class placed all their influence at the disposal of the Republicans and did everything in their power to promote Mr. McKinley's election. They succeeded in their efforts. They have had the fulfillment of what seemed their heart's desire, and still they view the situation with the gravest doubt and suspicion.

Anticipating a demand for the evidence of this doubt and suspicion, we call attention to two remarkable facts:

First—In spite of the fact that Mr. McKinley has been elected, the money owners are still hoarding their money. The New York banks alone hold about \$50,000,000 in excess of their legal reserve of 25 per cent. This immense hoard fully typifies the lack of confidence, not only on the part of those who hoard, but on the part of those who loan. In addition to this, it should be borne in mind that the item credited to loans in the weekly bank statement is calculated to deceive the thoughtless.

The New York banks have no real loans outstanding. The item simply represents an amount temporarily in the hands of brokers for speculative purposes and not for investment. If either lenders or borrowers had any confidence in the situation, or had any idea that the Republicans would restore prosperity, the congestion of idle money in the financial centers would be the most marked result of the Republican victory.

Second—In spite of the claim that the election of Mr. McKinley is an endorsement of the gold standard the multimillionaires and money lenders of the country are not satisfied. They show their lack of confidence in the result by beginning another campaign for the gold standard and renewing the agitation of the financial question even before Mr. McKinley was inaugurated. They formed themselves and some of the more active of their sympathizers into a political organization called the National Sound Money League, with branches in all parts of the country.

Now, these leagues know—for they are sensible beyond the average—that if the Republicans restore prosperity the gold standard will not even be an issue in the next campaign. But they show their lack of confidence in the result by beginning another campaign for the gold standard and renewing the agitation of the financial question even before Mr. McKinley was inaugurated. They formed themselves and some of the more active of their sympathizers into a political organization called the National Sound Money League, with branches in all parts of the country.

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